CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

tural country is not only dependent, but poor, and the poverty of the South is due, not alone to the desolation of war, but to the lack of the aris and industries which have made the North rich. At the same time we should not in our zeal to foster manufactures commit the fatal blunder of neglecting or of failing to protect our agricul-tural interests, which lie at the basis of all prosperity. Capital, it is said, is cowardly. At any rate it seeks a solid basis for investment. We ought on this account, to inspire in the outside world the confidence that legitimate investments made in South Car olina shall not be disturbed by unjust legislation and, at the same time, we should protect and encourage industries already est blished. If we rigid ly pursue this policy during the next decade we shall be able to double the material wealth of the State, and thereby to reduce the rate of taxation by increasing our taxable property.

DISPENSARY. The most difficult and perplexing problem with which the people in all that of the liquor traffic. All the ef-forts of the Legislators to cope with the hydra-headed monster of alcoholism have been unsatisfactory and ineffectual. Prohibition has been tried repeatedly in different States, and by man. It may be necessary to mowhile it has failed to check drunkenness, it has encouraged hypocrisy, evasion or open violation of the law. Its advocates are unquestionably in-

spired by the loftiest of motives, but human nature remains forever the same, and while Legislators may enact laws for the punishment of crime, they can never force men to become virtuous or sober. So vast a problem as that of the

liquor traffic demands for its solution the co-operation and combined wisdom of all the people. Local option cannot, therefore, settle it except temporarily and to a very limited extent. The open saloon is a constant menace and a disgrace to civilization.

As is well known I was at first not an advocate of the dispensary law, and I was sceptical as to its ever being a success in any form.

I cannot, therefore, be considered as unduly biased in its favor, and I have arrived at my present conclusion in regard to it somewhat against my will. The opinion reached by me after a through investigation of its working throughout the State, and after having the views of a good many intelligent and good men, is that the law is a great improvement over the old license system and that it deserves to be fully tried in its present form before there is any radical change made. The proof is overwhelming that there is less drunkenness now than formerly, and that the consumption of liquor has been largely decreased. This is acknowledged by every fair-minded man, and that the masses of the people are averse to returning to the license system in any form is very evident to any man who has mingled with them. Having stated my opinion as to the policy the State should pursue I feel it my duty to enter at some length on the workings and merits of the law, and point out the severe tests to which it has been subjected. It is not saying too much to assert that it has never had a fair chance. Supremacy the Steep and a fair chance. Supremacy the supremacy that supremacy the supremacy the supremacy the supremacy the supremacy the supremacy that supremacy the supremacy the supremacy that supremacy the supremacy the supremacy that Enacted during a period of intense political activity, when prejudice and party spirit were running high, it was that best succeeds in training its citiopposed by many on political grounds zens for all the duties of life, both purely, without consideration of its public and private, in peace and in purpose or merit, and every possible war. In comparison with cold and

Court declaring the the law unconstitutional came to undo all the work that had been done. While it demonstrated the atter futility of prohibition it at the same time initiated the sale of liquor without license in every neighborhood and many who then began the nefarious traffic have never ceased to follow it, and are still selling liquor as much as they dare. Of what use is it to argue that the State should not sell liquor to its citi- of popular instruction she armed herzens of reap a profit from the "blood money," as some term it, when they cy from the South, which was content advocate licensing its sale and thus sharing in the profits made by the to make good her claim to leadership private dealer? One system is just as far more effectually than she subseimmoral as the other, if there is im- quently secured in the surrender of morality in either. But the monopoly of the sale by the State enables it to

control in a measure and minimize the secondary consideration to the State, are shared by all the people. On the ed by law, and the profits which then shared by the State and the barkeeper. There is a monopoly in either case, and the State in one instance reaps all the profit goes largely to private individuals and there is no thought of be admired than in an individual. reducing the consumption of liquor and promoting sobriety, while experience has shown beyond dispute that

in the day time and when ordered to money. The war not only robbed us be closed, as on circus days and during of more than 50 per cent of our taxa-Fair week in Columbia, they were closed, and but few drunken men stroke, to our school population hunbe found in the city, though the crowd was immense. The State can afford to lose the profit on such occasions, but under no sys- battle is not yet won. South Carolina tem of license has it ever been possi- has not yet regained her once proud ble to shut the bars. Private greed is position in this great Republic. She not to be thus controlled and herein | can never regain it until her people lies the great merit of the system. rising above all partisan hatred, unite Then the closing of the dispensaries at | in one heroic effort to make our sysnight and the destruction of treating tem of public instruction inferior to tred. On questions of public policy by forbidding the sealed packages be- | none. ing opened on the premises-these three features are the ones which shall triumph in the end. spite of "shortages" in dispensers' acimaginary. Let us try then to perfect | now and evermore, must be to imthe system and punish dishonest dissobriety and good morals. Now, in regard to the administration of the lestiny of our State depends. law and the prevention of fraud and stealage, I feel sure that an investiga- few great and good men may govern tion will show that a great deal has the State wisely and well, but, in a foundation, but should the contrary be stant menace to the safety of the State.



GOVERNOR W. H ELLERBE.

The dispensary other public money. has become a part of the fixed policy of the State, and as long as our pres- stant need of men of the highest schol laws governing it are enforced, and it is the duty of all law abiding citizens | zon, men able to rise above local or to the solution of the liquor problem than any other scheme yet proposed dify the law, but constant changes are to be deplored. The dispensers should be honest men, selected without regard to party affiliations, and when convicted of crime, should be handled like other criminals. The chief dis- still go forth men who shall not only penser, the board of control and all bless their State and nation, but huthe higher officials should be men manity itself. Again does the comwhose honesty cannot be reasonably monschool train men for the profesquestioned and who should hold their sions of law or medicine? Does it places on account of fitness and not equip for scientific pursuits? Does it for political reasons. An institution | send out expert chemists and geolois known by its fruits, and it is simply a question whether prohibition or the culturists? It can never train men dispensary system will do most to diminish drunkenness and its accompanying ills. Upon moral grounds and only upon moral grounds the dispensary must stand or fail. The profit feature is of secondary consideration.

EDUCATION-THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. That it is the duty of the State to provide for the education of her children is now almost universally conceded. He belongs to the past, and not to the present, who hopes to cneck the growing demand for popular education. The enemies of the public school will find the entire drift of modern civilization against them. All the leading nations of the earth have founded and are still endeavoring to perfect systems of popular education. Witness Germany with 19 per cent. and France and England each with 161 per cent of their population in the schools. To be relegated to the rear invested in buildings and books and people of the State in giving them a ment of Georgia: is the fate of every State that fails to provide for the training of her chil- will say that the vast sums invested in trust when his term of office comes to not pay to manure—that is, while the

Power of Europe, with only 10 per cent; Italy, once the home of art and for the five hundred young men at science and culture, with 9 per cent; her University? Have not Michigan Turkey, at once the shame and dis-

passes not to the State most richly blessed by nature, but to the State obstruction thrown in its way. The itleak, New England the South is a Federal Courts, by injunctions, have paradise And yet it must be cenfessed by all fair minded men that long crippled its enforcement seriously. After the Darlington trouble had been | before the desolating cyclone of war had swept over our fair fields power quieted the decision of the Supreme and dominion were already rapidly passing to the North. We were already approaching a condition of intellectral bondage in the South. It has been estimated by eminent anthority this section paid annually to the North, for many years before the war, not less than five million dollars for books and education. When New England established her free public schools and strengthened her system self with the power to wrest supremawith private and parochial schools, and

Lee at Appomattox. This is said in no harsh criticism of the generation of men now rapidly evil, and the profits, which are but of passsing from the stage, whose courage and fortitude were tested in a hundred hard fought fields, whose "enerother hand the licensing of its sale to gy made bricks without straw, and private parties would create a monopo- spread splendor amid the ruins of ly just as certainly as the existing one | their war wasted homes," but for the —a private monopoly, which has purpose of emphasizing a truth which never been and never will be controll-cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of the men into whose become the paramount object are hands is committed the solemn responsibility of moulding the destiny of the State and of making her future not unworthy of her proud, inspiring the profits and seeks only to promote past. To see our own shortcomings the cause of temperance and reduce and to rise with firm will to correct the evil to a minimum. In the other past mistakes is the part of wisdom. Vain conceit in a State is no more to

Our schools are not what they ought to be. In the opportunities they offer their youth for education the Northern private gain stimulates the sale in and Western States have left us far every way possible and encourages the | behind, and this for reasons beyond There are no "back stairs" or our control. The war left us con-"sige doors" to the dispensaries, but fronted by the most serious educationthere never was a bar room which did al problem ever thrust upon a free not sell liquor on the sly on public oc- people—the problem, it has been well cassions when the law required it to said of educating three times the numbe closed. The dispensary is open only ber of children with one-third the ble property, but it added, at a single dreds of thousands of illiterate exslaves. In spite of desperate odds we have been moving forward, but the

make the dispensary law popular in develop our mines, build factories and improve the fertility of our soil, but counts and "rebates," whether real or our highest, our most sacred duty, prove the quality of our citizenship, pensers, rather than try the old plan, to develop the minds and hearts of the which we know is less conducive to rising generation, for upon their intelligence, virtue and patriotism the

In a monarchy in an aristocracy, officers connected with the dispensary of the farmers' institutes row conductattempt it. There is no reason why of the farmers' institutes row conductworth sold of the farmers' institutes row conductwomanhood.

The reign of the farmers' institutes row conductwomanhood.

port and sympathy.

To our higher institutions of learning the public schools must look for efficient, well trained teachers. Destroy or cripple our coileges and you destroy or cripple all hope of better public schools. As a stream cannot rise higher than the fountain head, so will teaching in the public schools remain low and unsatisfactory until those who are to engage in this work seek the better to equip themselves in the higher seminaries of learning. Nor is this all The primary school, it is said, has a right to live because it fits people for the duties of citizenship. But for what duties? To read, to write, to cipher? Does this fit for the duties of citizenship? For the lowest, perhaps, but what of the highest? Do not the highest duties require the amplest scholarship, the highest and noblest training that can be given! Can the free school fit for the high

est duties of statesmanship? Assuredly not. For the solution of great and oftentimes perplexing problems, involving peace and prosperity of all the people, the State stands in conent Constitution remains intact it is arship, of the profoundest knoweledge the duty of the Governor to see that, of law men whose mental grasp is large enough to sweep the whole hori-

It is the chief pride and glory of our State to claim for her sons men whose names are forever inscribed in the history of this nation.

Such were Legare and Sims and

Timrod and Hayne and Preston and McDuffiie, and the great Calhoun. From her hills and valleys may there gists and engineers and scientific agrifor the manifold pursuits and professions open to the ambitious youth of the State. For these we must furnish needed training in seminaries of learning, or look to other States to and spend money abroad for what the State could supply. Against such a fate State pride and patriotism alike rebel. Such a disaster would fall with crushing weight upon the sons and daughters of the poor, who would be unable to meet the expenses of an education at the North. But we are told that higher education in South Carolina costs too much. Does it not cost less than anywhere else in the world? Harvard, with her three thousand account taken of the millions already scientific equipment. And yet who plain of the \$100,000 annually spent and Wisconsin and Minnesota and Turkey, at once the sname and disgrace of Europe, with 2½ per cent; Nebraska and California been amply grace of Europe, with 4½, and Brazil, with only 3 per cent of her population at of \$100,000 for higher education in of \$100,000 for higher education in The whole history of modern civili- South Carolina means but little more

even were there no adequate returns, is no burden to anyone. But it does bring adequate returns in manhood and womanhood. It does. I believe in the long run, pay for the invest-ment in actual dollars and cents. There can be, there must be, no conflict between the Church and the State colleges. There should be generous rivalry, but open or covert antagonism is disastrous to the interests of both. Colleges founded by the churches and by private beneficence have performed and are still performing a great and patriotic service, but no State should surrender to private all her children the bread of knowl- er band. They raided a small town tion, we have:

philanthropy or denominational zeal its sacred, inallenable right and solemn duty of placing within reach of edge. Zeal in educational work is contagious. The Church school flourishes best in those States where public spirit rallies to the support of the State colleges, or to speak more philosophically, wherever the Church is healthiest there are public institutions for the good of man find their warmest Genuine Christianity enkindles in

tellectual life, arouses man from lethargy and creates within him public spirit and patriotism and an unfailing interest in the welfare of others. In Mexico, in Brazil, in Spain, wherever, in short, Christianity has become stagnant, there all public enterprises languish. Destroy or cripple our denominational colleges and you take from our civilization its strong, uplifting force, but destroy or cripple our State institutions and you take the road which has carried Spain, once the leading Power, and natural. ly, the richest country of Europe, to ing on either side of the track for about the rear in the triumphal march of one hundred yards. The stock were civilization. There should, of course, be no waste in our educational re-

Fellow Citizens: The political campaign of 1896 is over. You have honored me as few men in South Carolina have ever been honored, and far more richly than I deserve. You gave me -I say it in no spirit of vain glory or of boasting, but in profound appreciation of the honor bestowed-you gave me in the Democratic primary the largest majority ever given a candidate for governor. Both factions of the Democratic party, as the vote cast indicates, gave me warm and enthusiastic support, such as necessarily could not have been given to any

factional candidate. My constant anxiety shall be not to prove unworthy of your confidence. I am your Governor—the Governor of the whole people. Our interests are mutual. It will be base and treacherous and ungrateful on my part, and unwise and unpatriotic on your part, longer to fan the fires of partisan hawe cannot all agree, but when issues It is thus, and thus only, that we are settled at the ballot box we can shall triumph in the end. We should and ought to submit to the will of the

majority honestly expressed. I beseech you to resolve, on this occasion, to bury all factional feelings and to join hands and hearts in your efforts to develop the resources of our beloved State, to build up her institutions, to promote her every interest. In assuming my official duties I pledge you my best services. With all my strength of head and heart I shall labor for the common weal, and, in my official capacity, shall treat both friend and foe with equal consideration. I linians. I love my native State. I allow 15 feet for each wagon and



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR M. B. McSWEENEY

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. At the conclusion of Governor El-

lerbe's address Speaker Gary announced that Lieutenant elect McSweeney was present and ready to be sworn into office, and the oath was duly administered to him by Chief Justice McIver. Lieutenant Governor Mc-Sweeney deviated from the custom and delivered a mr happy speech, in which he said: It is not my intention do for us what we should do ourselves on this occasion to make you any address, but I want to take this occasion and opportunity to most sincerely thank you and the good people of the State, of which I am so proud, for the

confidence expressed in me. What brief remarks I will have to make will be delivered in the Senate. I only want to say that it will be my pleasure and duty to work with the Governor in the promises he has made you, which I know he will carry out. so that when his Administration is students, has an annual income of closed he will receive the deserved more than a million—a cost of \$400 plaudits. I pledge myself to second per student, and this, too, with no your Governor in his every effort, to plaudits. I pledge myself to second do the best that can be done for the and advice of the Agricultural Departwise and just Administration, and I ant.

This happy little speech was kindly received. Thus ended the inaugural ceremo-

nies, and the procession returned. Governor Ellerbe going out on the arm of former Governor Evans.

Bloodthirsty Brutes. CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—A special to consists of the following formula: from the field near Artemifa. He pounds per acre. This formula would To purchase of six animals confirms the story of January 9th, analyze.
when a Spanish band came upon a Available phosphates .9.00 to 9.50 per Cuban hospital near San Cristobal, cent. containing 500 wounded insurgents, Ammonia............ 2.25 to 2.50 per and put to death all of them, even the cent. tin's troops are raiding all that sec- cent. tion, very seldom going into the hills near Rivera's camps. One of his of this fertilizer, for prices vary from bands was ambuscaded two weeks ago time to time and the rate of freight and out of forty five men in it only three escaped. They are bloodthirsty costs you \$23 00 per ton, acid phosand are credited with more murders phate \$12.00 per ton and kainit \$14.00 of women and pacificos than any othtwenty miles from Palacios, New Year's Day, and abducted all the women in the place, some fifty in number. Only ten of them have ever been heard from and they were recaptured by a Cuban band, January,

Terrible Slaughter. Thomson, Ga., January 19.—Mr. Churchill, of Warren county, formerly of Missouri, arrived in Thomsix that he brought. They were ly- this year will enable you to buy. ing on either side of the track for about

Terrible Catastrophe.

LONDON. Jan. 21.—The Globe pub. ing out what is to your interest. thousands of houses and killing 2,500 are sold in this State alone for feed.

A Convenient Invention. An Orangeburg farmer comes to the ront with a new invention in the shape of a Lubricator for oiling vehicle wheels without taking them off the axle. It is inserted in the hub between two of the spokes. When you want to grease your wheel all you have to do is to withdraw a plunger, which operates with a spring, and put as much oil as is needed on the axle. Jpon being released the spring closes up the oil hole until it is opened for oiling up again. It is a very ingenious and clever device, and is bound to be used generally. With these lubricators a vehicle can be oiled up anywhere along the road in less than one minute. The patent for this valuable invention is owned by the National Lubricator Company of Orangeburg, S. C. Mr. Jas. L. Sims, Editor and Proprietor of the Orangeburg Times and Democrat, is the manager of the company, which is a guarantee that it is all right. The company wants an agent in this county to sell the Lubricators. See advertisement in another

Planes by the Mile. See Ludden and Bates' new adverPLANTERS, ATTENTION!

Valuable Information for All Classes of South Carolina Farmers and Stock

Knowing that the time has now come for you to purchase your fertilizers, we put ourselves to the expense of paying for the publishing of the following information for your use. have done this for years past, and now there are hundreds of planters all over the State that can testify, not only how much money we have saved them but as to the good crop results they have gotten. We do not sell acid phosphate or kainit, but we do sell Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls. As we pay the expense of this advertisement. all we ask of you in return is to ask your dealer for the Southern Cotton Oil Co's. Meal, for either feed or fertilizer, and for our hulls for cattle feed. HOW TO FERTILIZE.

This is what many of our personal friends have tried, and is the language 1st. Beyond a certain amount it did

this great university fail to bring in a close the people will say, "Thou adequate returns? Does Virginia comhast been a good and faithful serva certain outlay had been made in "Thou crop might be increased in gross, after manures, further increase diminished the relative profits. 2nd. That this holds good, as well,

for nitrogenous manures, phosphates and potash-no matter in what form administered.

3d. That all things considered, the cheapest and most profitable fertilizer the farmer could use, by actual test, gued that if anything could be done wounded Cuban, arrived here to night from Key West, having escaped from 4th. That the point of greatest profit nancial statement. Cuba on a fishing vessel. He comes is passed after applying more than 400

We cannot calculate the actual cost per ton, all freight paid to your sta-

500 lbs. cotton seed meal at \$23.00 per ton......\$5.75 1250 lbs. acid phosphate at \$12.00 per ton..... 7.50 200 lbs. kanit at \$14.00 per ton. 1 75

2000 lbs. one ton; total cost....\$15.00 Thus you see that you could put 400 pounds per acre at a cost of \$3 00 per acre, or 200 pounds per acre at a cost

Now the planter has gotten this year son yesterday evening with a car load | an average price of 15 cents per bushel of stock from his stock farm in the for cotton seed. He usually puts 20 Or 50 per cent. The excess in this inwest. He started for his home at bushels of seed per acre, which at 15 stance is due to several causes. First Woods, Ga., with his stock last night cents per bushel makes a cost to him of these is that the meal used cost only and just as he got out of town the of \$3.00 per acre to fertilize. In addiroad he was traveling, running paral- tion to this, he buys acid and kainit to 1.15 of a cent higher. The second realel with the Georgia railroad track, put with the seed. It is for you to say and started up it, about this time a whether you would rather have 20 somewhat better class than those in down freight train was approaching bushels of cotton seed per acre or 400 the first lot, and laid on flesh more rapidly, making an average gain of and ran into the stock in a cut, kill- pounds of the above fertilizer which ing, fourteen mules and horses, all but every 20 bushels of seed you have sold 216 pounds each, against 157.

FATTENING CATTLE. On this subject we do with you as in appraised at eleven hundred dollars our article on fertilizers, namely-publish the advice of distinguished parties, people supported by the planters of the various States for the purpose of find-We lishes a dispatch from Bombay, sent can tell you, that only five years ago out by a news agency, which says every pound of hulls were burned by that three shocks of earthquake oc- the oil mills in this State as we did, curred on the island of Kihm in the not then appreciate their value as persian gulf on Jan. 15, destroying food. Now over 20,000 tons of hulls

"For fattening cattle for the beef market put from four to five pounds of meal with twenty pounds of hulls. Below we quote the advice of State

authorities. Sir John Lawes says (see State New Jersey Agricultural Report, 1885): "Surprise is often expressed at the much higher prices which English farmers pay for linseed and cotton cake or meal as compared with corn, but the reason is to be found in state that in several instances they the much higher manure value of the were repurchased at the advanced price meal. I have often wondered at the by the parties who sold them to us. high prices which the United States But it is to the latter part of our estifarmer appears willing to pay for nitrogen in artifical manures, when he might obtain thes manures at a much lower cost by simply feeding cotton son d'etre to the farmer; and by the seed cake or meal. The nitrogen con- proper utilization of which he can tained in these goods, with the excep- practice more true economy than in tion of the small amount retained by the animal, passes into the excrements almost inexhaustible fertility we conin the form of organic compounds of tinued to raise our crops for years nitrogen. These compounds nitrify in the soil with very different degrees soil. We have been like the poor of rapidity. A certain portion of man, who, suddenly acquiring a forthose found in the urine nitrify very tune, scatters his money broadcast, readily while some of those in the solid excrements may remain for several years in the soil. Experience has shown that when these foods are used upon a poor soil for the first time almost gone. This is proven by the tisment of one thousand Mathushek their effect is not at first what it be- steady increase in the sales of comthe officers charged with the execution people and by the people, illiteracy is of the dispensary law that has little a shame and a disgrace, and a conlove her people. I am proud of her team and the line would be nearly pounds. A crop grown by the eighth shown I leet that a system can be de-vised or is already in force which will free the law from criticism on that score. My experience in the Comptrol-ter General's office setisfies me that the country, to encourage the founda the country of the three miles long. That is just the application of meal may in part be fort to improve our public schools, to grand and inspiring history, of the wholesale way this great southern house does business. Having acquired the country, to encourage the founda the nearly pounds. A crop grown by the eight part be fort to improve our public schools, to grand and inspiring history, of the wholesale way this great southern house does business. Having acquired the country, to encourage the founda the country, to encourage the founda the country, to encourage the founda the country of public libraries to instance in the Comptrol-ter General's office setisfies me that the country of public libraries to instance in the country of public libraries to the country of public libraries to instance in the country of public libraries to instance in the country of public libraries to the country of the country of the country of the country of the coun score. My experience in the country, to encourage the foundation of new formation of public libraries, to inaugurate the business can be conducted in such a system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such a system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such a system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such a system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such a system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such a system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such a system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such a system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business can be conducted in such as system of university extension that the business a way as to prevent stealing or detect shall carry science and culture to ear and punish it if the dispensers or other ger minds grasping after better things, of our young manhood and in the officers connected the state of the

The following address was delivered by Prof. D. N. Barron, before the Louisiana State Agricultural society at Lafayette, La., Jan. 23, 1896: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentle men—The subject of "The Fattening of Stock as an Adjunct to the Income

FATTENING THE STOCK.

How It increases the Income of Louisiana

Farmer

of Louisiana Farmers" is one in which I take great interest. It has grown to be quite the custom for oil mills and wealthy individuals to purchase each fall a number of cattle and fatten them for the market But this is only done by wealthy parties, and the idea seems somewhat to prevail that it is only profitable when done on a large scale. My observations are, that not only is this supposition erroneous, but, on the contrary, the oil mill or individual farms are just that much poorer. who fattens on a large scale is able to But some one asks, how shall we reap a much smaller profit than he who feeds a few head on his farm. The reason for this fact, I trust, will care for the manure? In order to better answer this question, let us first inquire what manure is, and

be apparent before I have finished this how it is formed. The paper. Last August it was my privilege to read a paper before the North of adding manure of any kind Louisiana Agricultural association, at to a soil is either to supply a natural deficiency of that soil in the its annual campmeeting fair, on "The elements of plant food, to return what Possibilities of Louisiana as a Stock we have taken from it, or to increase Raiser," and although fairly familiar its fertility. A manure must, therewith her resources, I was astonished at the overwhelming evidence of the capabilities of our beloved State to produce food for its stock. If we can only convince ourselves of the fact that there is ot a square foot of soil in this State hat is not able to contribbey are practically inexhaustible bute largely of the feeding of stock, the day wil' of be far distant when the impiense stock-raising of the west will be things of the past and Louisiana, instead of Texas-New Orleans instead of Chicago—will be the greatest raiders and packers of meat in the world. But my mission here today is not to convince you that our land is not to convince you that our land is adapted to the raising of stock, but to show how the fattening of cattle can be made to contribute to the farmer's income.

completely, nitrogen, carbohydrates and fat—the latter two of no use as plant food. The medium by which income. Looking around at our brethren in other sections we find that the custom plant, then pass on and are voided frattening a few head of cattle each from the body. The nitrogen is taken of fattening a few head of cattle each fall is no new thing, either to our cousins of the west and New England, or the agriculturists of Europe. The English farmer strives to raise all the

buys a lot of American cattle, buys our oil cake and, taking all home, settles down to put flesh on American cattle with American cake and English roughness. When his sale is made, after footing accounts, he frequently finds that the additional flesh has only paid him the cost of his cattle and their feed, yet he is well satisfied, for he considers that he has made ample profit in the increased size and value of his manure heap. I know no better way of illustrating the profits to be derived from fatten ing cettle than to call your attention to the results obtained in the State experiment station at Baton Rouge during the last two years. In order to test this very question the station has for the last two years fed small herds of cattle on a ration of cotton seed meal, cotton seed hulls and centrifugal molasses. The animals selected for the test were chosen for their unitness for fattening. They were scrubs whose day of usefulness as work oxen practically unchanged in its passage through the animal. But while in the had long since departed, it being arform of food it would have required with this class of animals, then there

rapidly fermentable medium of plant FOR 1894. (4,642 pounds) at 17 cents.....\$81 23 To 11.821.5 pounds food, at 43 cents per cwt.... 53 05

Total cost of animals at time of sale.....\$134 28 By sale of six animals (5,585 pounds) at 4 cts. Profits..... 32 27 Or 24 per cent. on the money invested in six week. These results were obtained with meal at \$20, and hulls at \$5 per ton, and molasses at 12-cents

gallon. The next year's results were even more favorable: To purchase of five animals (3,320 pounds) at

rough feed he can, In the fall he.

14 cents..... \$58 10 Cost of feeding same for six weeks..... 28 72 Total cost of animals at

of beef at 3.15 cents... Profits..... \$51 93 \$14.00 a ton, and the animals sold for son is that the animals were of a

This is the point at which the mill and speculators are obliged to stop counting their profits, but a farmer who knows his business has a further source of revenue unaccounted for in the above figures. In the year book for 1884, published by the United States department of agriculture, it is estimated that the manure of a wellfed ox of 1,000 pounds is worth \$29.27 per year. The animals in the above experiment would average about 800 pounds, hence their manure for the six weeks was worth the first year \$17. and the second year \$14. This would give a profit to the farmer of \$50 27 in

the first and \$65 in the second experi-

The figures given above are the results of actual trials. The food and cattle were bought at market prices, and the cattle were sold for what they would bring. They never were choice animals, but to show what improvement they made, it is sufficient to any other way. With virgin soil of without returning anything to the forgetful that, though large, he is spending his capital. Like him, we have suddenly awakened to a realization of this fact when our capital is the bung while the spigot is open.

attempt it. There is no reason why such checks and safeguards cannot be devised as will protect the States interest as thoroughly as in the collection and disbursement of taxes and the tax for the first of the first of the first of tax for the first of th

made on the machine itself. Live stock of the farm are so constituted that they are able to convert roughness into a fine manure. A substance which is not only as good a fertilizer after passing through an animal, containing all the elements of plant food it originally contained, but is actually For further information address The improved by this process, for its constituents are thereby rendered much more easily available to plants. The elements utilized by the animals are largely carbohydrates and fat and not phosphoric acid and potash, for which we pay in commercial fertilizers. The animal also uses nitrogen. But for every article so extracted from the food, a corresponding amount is released from the body. Hence whether we sell our farm products or, after feeding them to our animals, fail to take proper care of their manures, our

which this can be done and yet a profit

fore, contain these elements of plant food. While the substances necessary to supply plant food are numerous, fortunately for us, they nearly all exist in nature in such abundance that from any soil. Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, however, form notable exceptions to this rule; hence the chief object in manuring is to supply these, and no substance is of any val and the undigested portions of the into the animal in the form of albuminoids In a mature animal, at rest, the only use of food is to get material to supply heat-supplied by fat and carbohydrates-and to replace the tissue worn out in performing the vital functions. This last is supplied by albuminoids. But, as stated above, for every part of albuminoids so used, a corresponding amount already contained in the body is split up into its constituents of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, etc., and escapes from the animal in the liquid excrements. It is thus seen that while the solid excrements are the refuse from the food, the liquid contains the worn out portion of the body, and the two together, in the case of the mature animal, contain all the elements of the plant food con tained in the original plant. It has been found by repeated trials that the amount of albuminoids taken up by the body is dependent largely upon the supply in the food. Feed an animal on a highly nitrogenous fodder and the resultant manure will be rich in that substance. Hence the value of manure depends largely upon the food of the animal. In chemical composition, for manure, the plant has been

C. FITZSIMONS, Manager Southern Cotton Oil Co. Columbia, S. C.

form of manure, its constituents have

been converted into an easily soluble,

The Explosion Killed Twelve. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19.—One of the boilers of the French steamer Saghalien exploded while the vessel was off the Chinese coast on December 2, bound from Singapore for Hong Kong. Eleven of the stokers and one of the engineers were killed by the explosion or by the escaping steam. The chief stoke was so badly injured that he died a few hours afterwards. Four other firemen died the next day, as a result of the burns. The vesse. was crowded with passengers and for will soon become the fat and frolicking joy a time there were the wildest scenes of confusion on board.

Overtion to Bryan. Houston, Texas, Jan. 20 .- Hon William J. Bryan addressed an audi ence of 5,000 people in this city tonight. H's remarks were largely confined to a discussion of the financial question, along the lines pursued durug the late campaign. Every period was greeted with enthusiastic applause, the cheering at times being in the nature of an ovation.

Gunboat Sunk by Caban Patriots. HAVANA, Cuba., Jan. 19-Though the insurgents have no navy they do not hesitate when the opportunity of fers to attack the Spanish warships. The latest instance of this kind oc curred Sunday morning when a Spanish gunboat was sunk by means of a torpedo and many of her crew killed.

That of all the diseases that affect mankind, diseases of the kidneys are the most dangerous and fatal. If this be so, how important it is that the kidneys be kept in a healthy condition. The use of Hilton's Life for the Liver and Kidneys will do this. It is the "ounce of prevention" in these troubles.

A PARTNER

Postmasters, Railroad Agents, Cenera Store Keepers. Clerks, Ministers, or any other person, lady or gentlamin, who can devote a little or all of their time to our busi ess. We do not want any money in advance, and pay large commissions to those who work for us. We have the best Family Medicines on earth, and can pro-

Address

BRAZILIAN MEDICINE CO., 844 Broadway, Augusta, Ga

The trustworthy cure for the Whiskey, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Habits. Keeley Institute, or Drawer 27, Columbia,

HERE

ISTYOUR LIVER ALL RIG IT?

Are your Kidneys in a healthy condition? If so, Hilton's Life for the Liver and Kidneys will keep them so. If not, Hilton's Life for the L'ver and Kidneys will make them so. A 25c bottle will convince you of this laken regularly after meals it is an aid to digestion, cures habitual constipation. and thus refreshes and clears

SOLD WHOLESALE BY The Murray Drug Co

both body and mind.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Dr. H. BAER, Charleston, S. C.

ENGLEBERG

HULLER.

The only machine that in one operation

CLEAN, BULL AND POLISH ough rice, putting it in merchantable condition, ready for table use. SIMPLE AND EASY Write for prices and terms.

ALSO Corn Mills, Saw Mills, Planing Machines and all kinds of Wood-working Machinery.

albott and Liddell Engines and Boilers on hand at factory prices. V. C. Badham

General Agent, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Advice to Mothers.

We take pieasure in cailing your atten tion to a remedy so long needed in carrying children safely through the critical stage of teething. It is an incalculable blessing to mother and child. If you are disturbed at night with a sick, fretful, teething child, use Pitts' Carminative, it will give instant relief, and regulate the bowels, and make teething safe and easy. It will cure Dysentery and Diarrhosa. Pitts Carminative is an instant - eller for colic of infants. It will promote digestion, give tone and energy to the stomach and bowels. The sick, puny, suffering child

Soli by druggists and by THE MURRAY DRUG CO

of the household. It is very pleasant to

the taste and only cost 25 cents per buttle.

Columbia, S. C.

"MATHUSHEK"—The Piano for a Lifetime 1000 PIANOS

MATHUSHER Piano Factor held its skilled mechanics and ATHUSHEK mechanics and experts, and now has an im-

Pianos on hand. LUDDEN & BATES, interested in his Factory, now offer this great stock tt \$50 to \$100 less than former prices. No trictly High Grade Piano ever sold so low. ONE PROFIT from Factory to Consumer. Greater inducements than ever in slightly used Planos and Organs—many as good as new-sold under guarantee.
Latest Styles. Elegant Cases. Also

New STEIRWAY Planes, Mason & Hamlin Organs. Write for Factory Prices and Bargain Lists. LUDDEN & BATES, SAVANNAH, GA. All Sheet Music One-Half Price.

ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, FACTORY

PRICES. E. W. SCREVEN, COLUMBIA, S. C.

KANAMAKANAMAK AGENTS WANTED In each county in South Carolina to introduce a LUBRICATOR for a oiling vehicle wheels without removing the wheel from the axle. It is a recent South Carolina invention, and will sell rapidly, as it is a very convenient device. Exclusive territory given to the right man. For particulars address, * NATIONAL LUBRICATOR COMPANY.

LOCK BOX No. 43, ORANGEBURG, S. C.